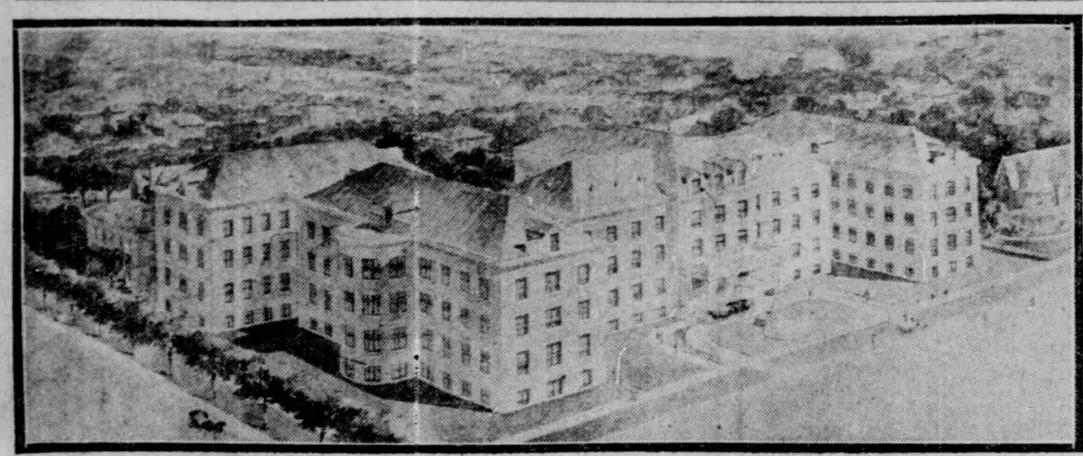
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PART THREE



Proposed Methodist Deaconess Hospital

Juvenile Court of Indianapolis Designed to Reform Boys and Girls

Established Little More Than One Year Ago It Is Yet to Some Extent in the Experimental Stage... Work Being Accomplished D D D D

interested in reform, than the on the third floor of the courtwork of reform is being carried on every day that in the majority of cases is successful, for dealing with children is quite different from trying to make a hardened criminal change his mode of life. In most instances it has been found in this

prevailed upon to change his ways. The Juvenile Court has only been in existence a little over a year, having been organized a year ago last April. While the work so far has been very successful, it is contended that the court as yet is largely an experiment, as it takes several years to establish a tribunal of this kind and make a thorough success of it, since there are obstacles arising at all times, which, if one is not thoroughly acquainted with the work, will greatly handicap the judge.

The agitation for the establishment of a special court in this city for the hearing girls placed in the two State institutions of charges against children grew out of the conditions found to exist in the Police Court when Judge Stubbs went into office in Seven of the eighty-one children sent to October, 1901.

years were brought into that court charged penies paid by their parents under the orwith violations of the law during the first der of the court. It is the rule to require



Frank Stephenson, Juvenile Court Policeman

had been brought before Judge Stubbs dur- expenses in every case where they are able. ing the entire term of two years when he This has a good effect on the parents by was judge of the Police Court, ten years making them take better care of the child.

Stubba. The Police Court could only apply will be made to pay his expenses. the law as it then existed to the cases of There have also been many cases tried these children, and could only punish them before the court in which the sentence was as adults might be punished-by fine or im- suspended, and then some have been disprisonment-and this was death to the charged and many allowed to go home child's moral side, for if sent to the work- without further supervision of the court, house or fail, he came out, instead of be- but the majority of children have been ing reformed, a confirmed criminal, on ac- placed under the supervision of the voluncount of his association with persons more teer probation officers.

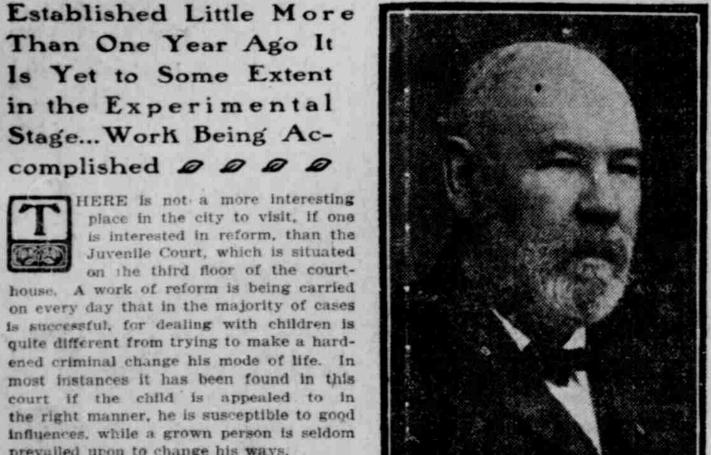
hardened than himself. effect was bad, as many of the worst boys really accomplished. When a case is became to think that the entire proceeding was a farce and meant nothing. It had been found that when under a suspended sentence from the Police Court a boy would always commit some other misdemeanor

and be rearrested. When the number of cases of children grew so large, Judge Stubbs saw that some attention should be paid to it, and through his efforts a bill was prepared for the last Legislature and was passed by that body creating the Juvenile Court; and Governor Durbin appointed Judge Stubbs to act as judge of the court until the next general election, which occurs this fall.

NUMBER OF CASES. During the time the court has been in existence there have been 705 cases brought before it, of which number 573 were boys and 132 girls. These children were charged with all of the offenses known to the law, from the most trivial misdemeanor, such as throwing stones at a street car or letting the wind out of the tire of a bicycle found standing on the street, to the more serious charge of murder.

Marshall Harrington was the boy charged with this last named crime. A few months age he shot a boy with whom he was playing. Marshall Harrington was a bright boy, and this was the first time he had ever been in trouble. He was sentenced to fore the court where it is deemed advisable Plainfield, where he will remain until he to let the girl or boy go on probation, one keep the various records and perform all and closets, which are now useless, and Flower Mission Hospital for incurable con-

what little spark of pride remains in them. cer's charge many weeks. the boys, numbering 113 in all, fifty-three probation officers as may be needed, and have been sent to the Indiana Boys' School, who are willing to serve without pay, may that come up in the court. and of the others forty-eight have been sent be appointed by the court. This work has Judge Stubbs was seen the other day in The bath rooms at this institution at the city where no natural advantages are to the Julia E. Work Training School, in proven very popular in this city, and in talking over the the present time are so scarce that all pa- to be had, it is a difficult matter to im-

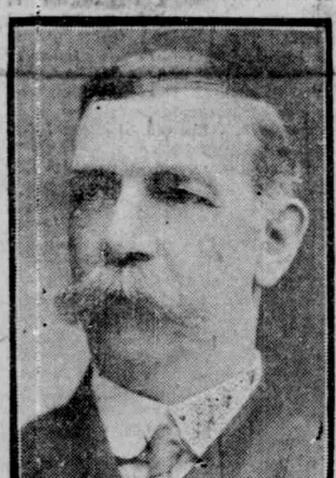


Judge Stubbs of Juvenile Court

Labor Institute, in Wabash county, and seven to other private schools and institutions in this State.

Of the deprayed and incorrigible girls, forty-one in number, twenty have been sent to the Indiana Industrial School for Girls, and of the others twenty-one have been placed in other schools and institutions, making a total of seventy-three boys and and, eighty-one boys sent to the other institutions throughout the State.

these institutions by the court are self-sup-More children under the age of sixteen porting, and are having all of their exthirty days, from Oct. 12 to Nov. 12, than the parents or guardians to bear all such



Herbert Joiner. Clerk of Juvenile Court

for they are well aware that if they do not The situation seemed alarming to Judge he will be sent to some institution and they

PROBATION OFFICERS. If, in the Police Court, judgment was It is through the system of probation offisuspended, as was done in many cases, the cers that the reform of these children is



Miss Claire Burnsides, Assistant Probation Officer

of these volunteers has been called in, and The children that are brought into the the child given to such officer until further Juvenile Court are not called criminals, but order of the court; and it is contended that is Frank Stephenson. He is a member of the hospital wards 226 patients can be scriptions raised by the Flower Mission. on the contrary are designated delinquents, more good comes from the work of the the regular police force and is detailed taken care of, which will nearly double the It, however, occupies a separate building, It is stated that the majority of them are probation officers than from any other to this department. One of his principal capacity of the institution.

Mrs. Helen M. Rogers, the Probation Officer, Has a Woman Assistant...Men and Women of the City Lend Their Aid Freely in the Work DDDD helping the court in every possible way to

look after unfortunate children. Of the total number of officers enrolled so far, only eighty have had children under their charge, and at the present time fifty-one are looking after the wards of the court. terested in their work, and each one is anxious for his turn to come to have a child under his charge.

The probation officers are among the best people of the city, both men and women. Many of them are business men of high standing, and also a number of clergymen and professional men have enlisted and are actively engaged in the work. In fact, the majority of men who have taken up this probation work are men of affairs who have very little time of their own, but they are willing to give up a portion of each day to the boys under their charge; and in this way the boy or girl who has committed an offense is made to feel that there is some hope for them and that they are at least considered. This awakens the spark of pride which has been found to exist in the majority of children.

Those connected with the court say that the work of these voluntary probation officers cannot be too highly commended. Out of 240 children placed on probation, fewer than twenty-five have been brought into court again charged with offending the law. The beneficial feature of the probation system can be seen when it is realized that nearly 250 children who have been guilty of some grievous offense are being reformed and cared for without any expense to the State or county.

But notwithstanding the great saving in cost by the judicious application of the probation system, the best effect is seen in the children themselves. The work of the probation officers has proven so beneficial with the boys and girls committed to their care by the court that in January of this year the officials of the court arranged with the board of managers of the Indiana Boys' School that all boys thereafter paroled from that institution belonging to this county be brought into the Juvenile Court by the superintendent and turned over to the court for supervision.

The court has agreed to place these paroled boys under the charge of probation officers and to find employment and des cent boarding places for them. A large number of manufacturing concerns have promised to take the boys, and where they prove themselves worthy they soon work principally by physicians. up into good positions.

There are four officers connected with the court besides the judge. Two probation officers are on pay, Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, chief probation officer, and Miss Clara Burnsides, assistant probation officer. It is the duty of these women when a boy is arrested to secure all information pertaining to his past life, both at home and at school. This is laid before the judge, so when the case comes up he will know just what kind of a boy he is dealing with.

ADMIRABLY FITTED. Both of these women are admirably fitted for the places they fill. They have great ability for the execution of the work in which they are engaged, and take an active interest in it. They both had considerable experience in charity work of various kinds before taking up the duties of probation officers, and they have always been very to be place in the corridors. sucessful in all their undertakings.

He is appointed by County Clerk Davis,



Mrs. Helen W. Rogers. Probation Officer

Indianapolis Somewhat Behind Its Needs In the Matter of Hospitals for the Public

The City Hospital, the Largest of These Institutions, Is Badly in Need of Improvement... Protestant Deaconess Hospital and St. Vincent's Infirmary Fill a Want ... Proposed Methodist Hospital Will Greatly Help... Condition of the Institutions D D D D D

there is no city in the United contact with each other. States which boasts of 200,000 inhabitants There has been a great amount of con-

ing care of the sick as this city. There are City Hospital and to fully realize this a only three public hospitals-the City Hos- person has simply to visit the institution pital, St. Vincent's Infirmary and the and see for himself. It is not necessary Protestant Deaconess Hospital. In a year for anyone to go around with the visitor or so, however, there will be another large and point out to him the defects in the hospital erected and ready for receiving buildings as the floors in the kitchens are patients-the Methodist Episcopal. The rotting away and the plastering falling building has not yet been commenced.

their greatest capacity and in fact over- seeps into the corridors and wards.

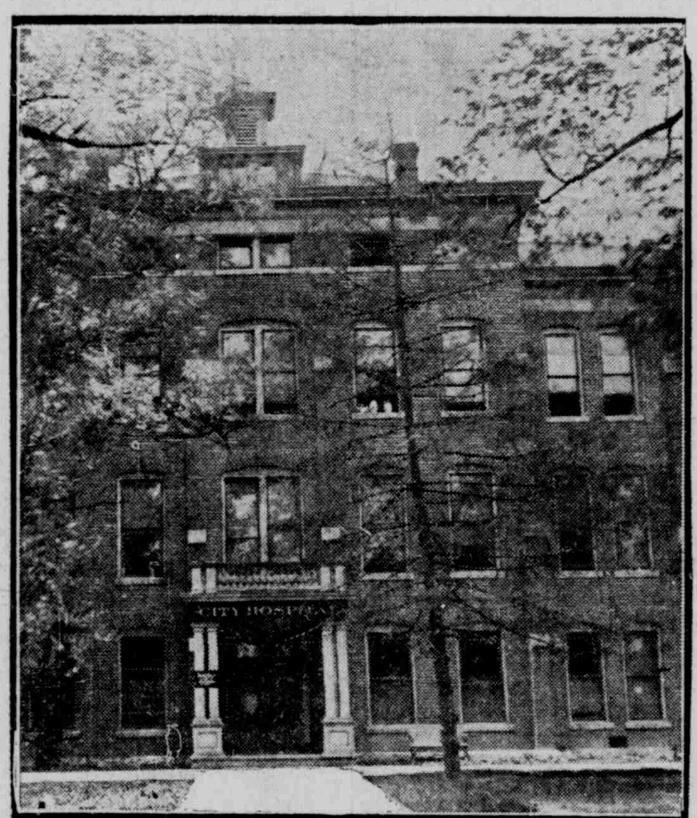
pitals here to accommodate those who ap- and a few rooms for patients. ply for admittance, say the physicians, and All of the plumbing at the City Hospital

NDIANAPOLIS is very poorly compelled to bathe in the same tubs. It is equipped so far as public hos- the intention of the superintendent to stop pitals are concerned. Prominent this, so that each class of patients may physicians say that probably have their own bath rooms and not come in

that is as badly off when it comes to tak- troversy lately about the condition of the The three hospitals that are now receiv- the chimneys are tumbling down and the ing patients in this city can accommodate roof in several places is so worn out that 365 persons. This, however, puts them at whenever it rains water comes through and

crowds them. At present every hospital The first building of the City Hospital are at the present time. in the city is overtaxed to accommodate was constructed in 1854 and it was in this has existed ever since last January. Those til late last fall, when they were moved into in charge of the hospitals say this con- what is known as the new part, which is dition is due to the fact that Indianapolis on Locke street. While this part was built has grown so rapidly in the last year or three or four years ago it has only recentso; and, of course, as the number of in- ly been occupied. The building was erected habitants increases the demand for hos- during Mayor Taggart's last administration As it is now there are not enough hos- officers there are the attendants' quarters

because of this condition the situation is is in such bad condition that it is consid-



View of the City Hospital

becoming very serious. Of course most of ered very unsanitary and physicians are the people who have money enough go to unanimous in declaring that it should all private sanitariums, which are conducted come out and be replaced by new.

to be admitted to the private institutions everything about the place is worn out and can be taken. These people naturally be- needs replacing. come sick and have to be taken care of, MORGUE UNDER THE KITCHEN. and as the situation now stands in the city One of the worst places about the City there is hardly any place for them to go. Hospital is the morgue, which is situated At the Deaconess Hospital there has not directly under the kitchen. This place is

these few weeks the hospital was con- one's mind.

The clerk of the court is Herbert Joiner. Hospital is by far in the worst condition, tumble-down cottage on Redmond street in both from a sanitary standpoint and the which the patients suffering from contaand his duties are along the same lines as amount of room that is utilized to accomand small rooms, which are practically veniences, it is said. good for nothing and should by all means be utilized in making the wards all over was formerly used as the pesthouse, could the institution larger and better able to be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, so take care of more patients than can be that there would be no danger from smallcared for at the present time.

sicians that the way the buildings are now situated too far from the hospital, and is constructed not enough light and sunshine much larger and in better condition than are admitted to the sick. The beds in the building which is used at the present wards are all on one side of the building, time a fact well known among physicians that The board thinks it will have no trouble in lutely necessary in a hospital.

AFTER MORE LIGHT. also the intention to remove the partition at once. the clerks of the other courts-that is, to walls between a number of small rooms Connected with the City Hospital is the clerical work pertaining to the court. convert them into part of the wards. When sumptives. This is practically a ward in The police officer of the Juvenile Court all of this extra space is made a part of the institution, which was built by sub-

too young to know the enormity of their source, for it is seldom that a child is given duties is to appear in Police Court every In the proposed improvements of the grounds. There have been quite a number crime, and consequently it does them no to one of them that he is not completely re- morning, and all boys under sixteen years hospital it is the intention of the authori- of patients admitted since the hospital was good to be called criminals, and it also kills formed before he has been under the officers ties to include four new bath rooms. As it is opened last fall, and the results which have during the night are taken in charge by now there are ten bath rooms, but of this been derived from the work are very flat-Of the incorrigibles, the worst of the de- The Juvenile Court law provides, and him and brought to the Juvenile Court. number four cannot be used, as they are tering to those who manage the institution. linquents, including the degenerates among very wisely, too, that as many volunteer Considerable of his work also pertains to in such bad shape. They are in fact com- Another part of the City Hospital which investigation of cases of various kinds pletely worn out, and it is impossible to greatly needs improvement is the grounds. use them at all.

Marshall county, five to White's Manual persons have enrolled themselves and are (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 3.) tients, no matter what their ailment, are prove the surroundings, although they

There have been no improvements made In regard to these private institutions, at the hospital since 1892, when the place Indianapolis is very well supplied, but was painted. Since then not a thing has what is now needed are places into which been done with the exception of erecting charity patients who have not the means the new building and consequently almost

been a bed vacant twenty-four hours since old and dilapidated and has an exceedingly gruesome appearance. The plastering The City Hospital, which is located at has fallen from the walls in patches, leavthe corner of Locke and Margaret streets, ing the laths exposed. The morgue is very is at the present time the largest institu- dark and has no proper accommodations tion of the kind in the city, having room and with the stretcher in the middle of the for 165 patients, and at one time this spring floor, upon which the dead are laid, leaves 197 patients were being cared for. During anything but a fascinating impression upon

siderably overtaxed, and beds and cots had Another feature which the physicians of the city, as well as the authorities at Of the hospitals in the city the City the hospital, are complaining of is the old gious diseases are confined. This building modate the patients. The principal trouble is unsanitary in every particular, and with this hospital is the fact that so much should be replaced with a contagious disvaluable space is used in corridors, closets ease pavilion fitted with all modern con-

It is contended that the cottage, which pox, and could easily be transformed into In the first place it is contended by phy- the contagious disease pavilion. It is not

and as a wall separates the wards from To remodel the hospital the Health Board the large corridors, daylight is only ad- contends will cost \$24,572, although it has mitted by the windows on one side. It is asked the Council to appropriate but \$20,000. plenty of light and ventilation are abso- getting this amount, as the majority of city officials now realize that the institution is in very bad shape and needs re-It is propsed by Dr. Martin, the superin- pairing. However, some of the officials tendent of the institution, to cut the walls have made serious objections against rewhich separate the wards from the corri- pairing the institution, but physicians about dors and insert large seven-foot archways, the city say that if they had acquainted thus practically taking out the walls and themselves with the conditions as they letting the light in from both sides. This really exist at the hospital they would arrangement would enlarge the capacity surely not have put forth such vigorous of the rooms so that they would accommo- objections. It is desired to get the money date nearly twice as many beds. It is as soon as possible and commence the work

> located in the northern part of the hospital Situated, as the institution is, in a part of



St. Vincent's Infirmary

could be put in better condition than they

BOTH BETTER EQUIPPED. The best hospitals in the city are conducted by the Catholics and the Protestant Deaconess Society. These two institutions, while not as large as the City Hospital, are both equipped with all modern conveniences and have excellent ventilation and

St. Vincent's Infirmary is the largest of It has room to accommodate about 125 owned by the organization. At the present patients comfortably, and if necessary a time two other buildings are on this lot befew more can be taken care of. One of the sides the hospital. One of these is the sisters explained the capacity of the insti- frame dwelling which stands to the north tution by saying that it depended greatly and which was formerly used as the hoson how many people applied for admittance, pual, but is now occupied by the nurses as and that they always disliked to turn any- a dwelling. At the west end of the lot is body away, but of late the hospital had another dwelling house. been taxed to its fullest capacity.

and prosperous year, and from the present making it cover the entire lot. When this indications the next twelve months will bring forth the same results. The institu- pitals in the city. The two frame dwelltion, which is conducted by the Sisters of ings now standing will be torn down, and Charity, has been steadily growing in pop- the new buildings will be built after the ularity ever since it was established. There and night.

hospital. There is excellent ventilation in the debt. all parts of the building.

by numerous air shafts located in all parts who have to undergo operations or who of the structure. Each of these shafts has are suffering from ailments of various a gas jet at the bottom, which creates kinds. In these rooms everything is made the current of air that circulates through as homelike as possible for the patients. the openings. The sanitary conditions here In fact, they have none of the appearance are excellent, and there are enough exits of being connected with a hospital, and and fire escapes, as was demonstrated some remind one more of a sitting room at his time ago when the building caught fire, home. for everyone to get out without loss of This hospital has its dwn electric light life or serious results.

hospital.

One thing that St. Vincent's Infirmary lacks is a contagious disease pavilion, and consequently the institution is unable to rooms and sanitary conditions, for bath accept patients suffering from contagious rooms are freely distributed over the endiseases. However, it is said by those who tire buildings of both of these instituhave charge of the hospital that this will be the next thing added to the place, as all of the floors of both of these hospitals. the demand for such a ward is constantly

which is similar architecturally to the charge of St. Vincent's Infirmary. main building. At that time another boiler The largest hospital in the city will be of seventy-five horse power was added that which the Mcthodist Deaconesses will in this new addition was fitted with modern apparatus and machinery for the new laupdry and drying room.

There are maintained at this institution two college wards, one for medical and the other for surgical cases. One medical college in the city conducts this department. and it is the largest clinic for bedside instruction in the city. Small sections of the class from the college meet each morning in charge of an instructor, and half of the week is devoted to surgical work and the other half to medical cases.

By reason of the fact that the City Hospital confines its work to the people of the city these clinical wards at St. Vincent's have proven a great help to the needy all over the State, and they come here from all parts of Indiana to be treated and operated

THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL.

The Protestant Deaconess Hospital is the youngest in the city, having been erected in far enough back on the lot to give a beauti-1898. It is located at the corner of Senate avenue and Ohio street, and occupies a building three stories high which is modern in every respect. This hospital has room to accommodate seventy-five patients. The Deaconess Hospital, like the others, W. D. Cooper, treasurer.

receives charity patients. During last year in all there were 759 persons treated at the institution, and of these seventy were charity patients. There are many patients who are what is known as half charity-that is, they pay whatever they can for their care

This hospital was built by the organization of Deaconesses which was formed here in 1892 from the four Protestant German congregations of the city from subscriptions raised by these people. The lot on which the building stands is 200 feet deep and is

It is the intention of the Deaconesses in Last year St. Vincent's had a very busy the future to extend the hospital building, is done it will be one of the largest hossame style as the present one.

are many emergency cases taken there, and The Deaconess Hospital as it now stands the hospital is open to receive them day cost \$115,000, and there is yet a debt of \$24,-000 against the building. However, the in-The building occupied by St. Vincent's stitution has now reached the point where Hospital is four stories high and fronts on' it is self-sustaining, and last year the in-South street. It is hygienic and sanitary, debtedness was reduced \$5,000. It is said and is lighted by artificial gas and elec- from the present indications that this year tricity and is heated by steam, which gives the institution will do better than this, the uniform temperature so necessary in a and will make a still greater reduction in

In this hospital there are a number of Ventilation in this building is arranged private rooms, which are rented by those

plant, which generates all the power used At St. Vincent's Hospital charity patients in the building. There are also used two are received. These patients form about 110-horse-power boilers to furnish heat and one-fourth of all that are admitted to the steam for the institution. One of the most institution. The care administered to them interesting places about this hospital is is of the very best because there are num- the laundry, which is fitted with all the erous trained nurses and many of the modern conveniences that first-class most prominent physicians in the city are laundries have, such as all kinds of drying connected with the medical staff of the machines, as well as irons heated by elec-

> St. Vincent's and the Deaconess Hospitals are very similar in respect to bath tions. Drug rooms can also be found on MANAGEMENT OF HOEPITALS.

increasing and the want of it is continually Those who have charge of the hospitals of this city are Dr. Paul Martin, superin-The last permanent improvements were tendent of the City Hospital; Rev. G. A. made at this institution in 1900, when a Kienel, superintendent of the Deaconness new addition to the east wing was built, Hospital, and Sister Stella, who is sister in

which now gives a bountiful supply of commence building this fall on the lot at sterilized hot and cold water throughout the corner of Capitol avenue and Sixteenth the entire building. The remaining portion street, which is widely known as the old This hospital is not all to be built at one time, for the organization has not the

money, but the largest building will be put up first and will cost about \$100,000. The hospital, when completed, will cost about \$250,000, and on account of the large amount of ground that can be had the buildings will be erected on the pavilion style, which physicians say is the only proper way to build hospitals The plans of the Methodist Hospital have been drawn according to the ideas of the prominent physicians in the city and every one says when it is completed it will be an

ideal institution. The first building erected

will be known as the administration build-

ing and will contain the reception rooms and general offices. The operating room will at first occupy a portion of this structure, but it is planned that later there shall be built an operating room or theater, as it is generally called, in a separate This hospital will be three stories high and thoroughly fireproof. On the north end of the lot will be built the nurses' home, which will be used as living quarters by them. The hospital buildings will be set

ful expanse of lawn in front, which will be graded and made very pretty. The officers of the board which has the construction of this institution under its management are C. E. Bacon, president: W. R. Halstead, corresponding secretary; George M. Smith, recording secretary, and



Protestant Deaconess Hospital